

nations nearly forty years ago, in which Bolivia was secured, and the Peruvian and Bolivian claims concerning them.

The Tacna and Arica case was submitted to the Assembly at the beginning of its session of 1914. It reached an acute stage, involving Chile and Bolivia in a serious dispute. Chile renewed her opposition to the Assembly when the case, while Bolivia insisted upon an immediate inquiry. The Chilean delegates threaten drastic action in the event that the steering committee decides to hear the case in the present Assembly. The withdrawal of either country is considered a possibility.

Conditional acceptance by Holland of the invitation of the League of Nations to contribute a portion of the military force to be sent by the League to the Vilna district for the plebiscite there was announced today. The acceptance is subject to the passage of suitable legislation by the Dutch Parliament.

Poland has sent a note to the Council of the League requesting that the territories and towns which have been excluded from the Vilna plebiscite area.

Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, of Uruguay, was elected a vice-president of the Assembly at this session. He was chosen in place of Honorable Pueyrredon, of the Argentine delegation, which withdrew from the Assembly early this week.

It has been decided by the Commission on Technical Organizations to send to the United States a special invitation to name a member of the international advisory committee which will study the question of the opium traffic. The commission also will carry out provisions relating to the opium traffic which were embodied in the Versailles Treaty.

## Harding Seeks Peace Ideas of 100 Americans

**Believes It Is Possible to Evolve Basis of Action on World Co-operation on Which All Can Unite**

**Hoover Arrives Today**

**Root To Be Marion Visitor Tomorrow; Coolidge and Bryan Later in the Week**

From a Staff Correspondent.

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 11.—In his search for a middle ground scheme of international cooperation, Senator Warren G. Harding contemplates interviewing about 100 distinguished Americans. He declared today that he believed it would be possible through this method to fix upon a plan upon which America would be glad to unite.

"I am trying to find that middle ground there is upon which we can unite American public opinion in the matter of foreign policies," the President-elect said today in a talk with newspaper men. "I am going to talk with pro-leaguers and irreconcilables; with those who would have America cooperate very freely and with those who are averse to such a plan. Between these two groups it seems to me we can find some middle ground viewpoint. Possibly we shall find something which all shades of opinion can accept. This

## Plan Raising Council Membership to Fifteen

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune

Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.

GENEVA, Dec. 11.—Officials of the League of Nations, apparently convinced that wide criticism of the League Council, its make-up and its powers will soon force revolutionary changes in the organization of that body, have advanced a project for nearly doubling its size.

Although no alterations will be effected at this meeting of the league, the European powers have agreed to raise no objection to the addition of more permanent and more non-permanent members. Vacant chairs at the Council table will be reserved for the United States, Germany and Russia. Spain is expected to be promoted so that her non-permanent membership in the Council will be permanent.

In the next stage of the evolution the Council probably will consist of fifteen members, eight permanent and seven non-permanent. At present there are eight members. The four permanent members are Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The non-permanent ones are Spain, Brazil, Belgium and Portugal.

Controversy between Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister in London who heads the Nippon delegation here, and Dr. Wellington Koo, head of the Chinese delegation which arrived Thursday with an attack by Hayashi on Koo and the country he represents, hasn't yet subsided.

Hayashi spent most of his time today talking about China. He said that Koo was a nice young man, but unfortunately without power in China where he was constantly showered with jobs that nobody else would take. Hayashi said he hoped that in ten or twelve years China would take her place as a power on an equal footing with Japan, but he intimated that at present China couldn't be considered a force.

Dr. Koo was asked what he thought of Baron Hayashi's remarks.

"I don't like to speak to you about my own country," Dr. Koo said. "If I cannot find enough interesting things to tell you about China I shall at least try to speak sympathetically of other countries."

As for Baron Hayashi's assertion that China is in a state of chaos, Dr. Koo explained that it was not easy to instruct a nation of 400,000,000 inhabitants.

Says China Will Succeed

"The troubles in China are more apparent than real," he said. "China is bound to succeed. We have just overthrown autocracy. We have ruled China for 2,500 years. We in China expect the League of Nations to help us. A great deal depends on the solution of China's problems, which belong to the whole world as well. The question is whether China shall be allowed to work out her own salvation or be aided from outside. We have immense resources which we want to use for the progress and peace of the world. Shall China be powerful, prosperous and independent, contributing to the world's happiness, or shall she have her hands tied behind her back while her resources are used for ends not her own? Which may menace the peace of the world?"

Dr. Koo particularly regretted that Baron Hayashi had sought to jeopardize a settlement of the Shantung problem by the league. But, regardless of the statement of the Japanese, Dr. Koo said, the disposition of the province would be brought up in the Assembly for debate sooner or later, perhaps this week, this month or next September.

## League Army for Vilna To Have Base at Memel

WARSAW, Dec. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The League of Nations International Army to supervise the plebiscite at Vilna will probably establish its base at Memel, which is under the league's control. Troops and supplies could be landed there without touching Prussian territory. An army of 2,000 from Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, France and England probably will march into Vilna in January, ready for the plebiscite, which will be held sometime in February. Holland will probably have a contingent, but the participation of Norway and Italy is considered uncertain.

Colonel Chardigny, commanding the league's army, will establish his quarters at Vilna. The army's flag will be a blue square with a white field in the center corner bearing a red swastika in the center.

The main forces will be located in the old Russian barracks at Vilna and detachments will be sent to the villages throughout the area. Poland has agreed that members of Zeligowski's troops who wish to take part in the plebiscite must be demobilized. The forces under Zeligowski will begin their withdrawal as soon as the international army arrives.

## Tokio's Policy No Threat, Is View in Washington

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Japan's position on disarmament, described by Viscount Ishii to the League of Nations committee on armaments today as opposing any reduction so long as the United States is increasing hers, was not interpreted here as a threat by the Tokyo government.

On the contrary, military and naval experts frankly asserted that they entertain little hope for any of the five great powers to voluntarily commit themselves on the matter of future armament until some indication is received from this government as to the future American policy.

While it is really a threat that cer-

## Third Woman Says She Is One of Twenty Wives

**Lawyer Declares Schaeffer Was Courting Twenty-first at the Time of His Arrest**

Police and counsel for the two alleged wives of Lawrence A. Schaeffer, a motion picture promoter, who was held on a charge of grand larceny and bigamy, continued their systematic search yesterday for eighteen other women who are said to have been married to a prisoner.

J. H. Gilbert, counsel for Mrs. Estelle Schaeffer, reported last night that Philadelphia newspapermen had found a woman in that city who said she married Schaeffer in 1916.

According to this report, Schaeffer changed his first name to Alexander and married Fanny Goldschneider in Philadelphia on April 2, 1916. Rabbi J. B. Levy is said to have performed the ceremony.

Efforts are being made to find other alleged wives in Bridgeport and Syracuse. Mr. Gilbert said he had letters to show that the defendant was courting another woman through the mails at the time of his arrest.

## Guatemala Envoy Must Explain Call on Moses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—An explanation will be sought by the State Department from Dr. Julio Bianchi, Minister from Guatemala to the United States, of his call upon Senator Moses of New Hampshire, at the Capitol yesterday to discuss the latter's resolution requesting the department to furnish information as to this government's failure to intercede in behalf of ex-President Estrada Cabrera, now held prisoner by the Guatemalan authorities.

State Department officials today said the incident was one which could well be grounds for asking for the Minister's recall, but there seemed no disposition to apply such a severe reprimand to the Guatemalan diplomat. Officials said Dr. Bianchi's credentials as the representative of the Guatemalan government were addressed to the President, and therefore he had no privilege him to discuss with the legislative branch of the government any pending action. His visit to Senator Moses was declared to be contrary to diplomatic usage and international courtesy.

Heretofore the practice has been, when foreign representatives desired to convey their views to members of the Senate or House, for the selected legislator to be invited as a dinner or luncheon guest of the diplomat, and during the course of the meal informal discussion could ensue over the subject at issue.

## Holiday Sale

Forsythe  
Georgette Blouses  
\$10.00  
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES  
Never Offered Less Than  
16.75 to 22.75  
Hundreds to Select From  
An Ideal Christmas Gift  
JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS  
3 West 42d Street

## Bomb Plant Is Seized in Dublin City

(Continued from page one)

Monday they will probably be put to the Premier, despite his expressed hope that discussion would be avoided. The most important development will be the Sinn Féin decision regarding conferences. Ireland's foremost friends are urging the Sinn Féin to take advantage of the government's offer immediately, arguing that to show moderation is Ireland's surest way of checking the extremists on this side. The Westminster Gazette says: "Irishmen are politicians enough to know that the position of the Premier makes it necessary for him to pay regard to the reports that the Sinn Féin for any advance toward a peace settlement, and we hope they have good sense enough not to rate this part of his performance too high."

News items which consistently advocated force in settling the Irish problem now approve the Premier's policy, which indicates they believe coercion rather than conciliation will be used. The Morning Post says: "As we understand Lloyd George's policy, the proposed conferences are not to discuss amnesty for murderers and criminals, nor measures to be taken by the British government to enforce law, nor any matter connected with rebellion, but all these things are being covered by expressed determination of the government to suppress rebellion. The assumption is that the conference will deal solely with the future government of Ireland, and such discussion necessarily will be a matter of the Home Rule bill. That circumstance is another illustration of the fatuity of bringing forward the Home Rule bill under existing conditions."

Senator Harding said today that when Mr. Bryan came he supposed they would discuss the Bryan resolution, but he was disappointed. Bryan had been expected to come to see Senator Harding, and since his return they have not met.

Bryan Visit Discussed

Senator Harding said today that when Mr. Bryan came he supposed they would discuss the Bryan resolution, but he was disappointed. Bryan had been expected to come to see Senator Harding, and since his return they have not met.

## Russian Count Held at Ellis Island on Washington Order

Former General in Czar's Army, Passenger Aboard Aquitania, Is Taken Off Ship; Reason Is Withheld

Count A. Cherep Spiridovitch, a major general of the Imperial Russian Army, who came to this country yesterday on the Cunard liner Aquitania, was interrogated aboard the vessel at New York and subsequently taken to Ellis Island.

The count, who was here on a visit in 1918, was a fellow passenger with Washington B. Vanderbilt, the American engineer who had been to Petrograd negotiating for concessions with Soviet government of Russia.

The immigration authorities said that the Russian general was detained on orders from Washington and that he would have a hearing before a special board of inquiry on Monday.

Count Spiridovitch expressed much surprise over the detention, and he had nothing in common with the Bolsheviks and showed a printed circular with extracts from his review of an anti-Bolshevik book written by John Pollock. The General believed the Soviet government and said that if governments were moved by evidence not one of them would have dealings with the Bolsheviks, diplomatically or commercially.

Among the saloon passengers was Alexander Albert Mombautman, Marquis of Carisbrooke. He is the son of Princess Beatrice, fifth daughter of the late Queen Victoria of England, and is a brother of Queen Victoria of Spain.

The marquis said that he is a director of the Lamport & Holt Line, that operates between New York and the Argentine, and that he had come to inspect the company's terminals at this port. While in the city he will be the guest of General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

## Walsh Wants U. S. Envoy On Disarmament Board

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—What Republicans termed a political move on the part of one of the Democratic leaders was made today by Senator Walsh of Montana, when he introduced into the Senate a resolution requesting the President to name a representative to participate in a consultative way in the proceedings of the commission of disarmament named by the Council of the League of Nations.

Senator Walsh, both in his resolution and in a speech on the floor, took the position that the proceedings of the commission were hampered by the fact that the United States was not represented on the commission or at its sittings. He disapproved from the view expressed by the President in his recent letter declining an invitation to participate on the ground the United States had not ratified the treaty and was not a part of the league.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Nothing will come of it so far as action is concerned. In fact, Republican leaders term it a piece of politics intended to make it appear that opponents of the league covenant as Mr. Wilson favors it are likewise opposing disarmament.

The fact did not escape notice that the resolution was introduced by a member of the Senate resolution, with no binding force in law. One prominent Republican Senator pointed this out in commenting on the measure.

The resolution of Senator Walsh is regarded as a forerunner of various attempts from time to time by Administration Democrats to seek to make it appear that the non-participation by the United States in the league is a hindrance to the cause of peace and disarmament.

## Majority in Fiume Urge Ejection of D'Annunzio

Resolutions of Socialists and Other Groups Call for Independent State

Fiume, Dec. 11.—Various groups in Fiume antagonized and adopted a resolution yesterday and adopted a resolution saying they wanted a free and independent state. They claimed to represent "the absolute majority in Fiume."

The Socialists also met and declared against D'Annunzio. They passed a resolution saying: "The independent state of Fiume must live. The regency of Quadrius is injurious. It is not an expression of the will of the people; neither is it the true state of Fiume." The resolutions asked, first, a free state of Fiume; second, election of the dictator D'Annunzio, with his legions; and, third, free institutions.

## Reds Try Mme. Korniloff and Other White Cross Members

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The trial of persons connected with the White Cross organization, according to a wireless message from Moscow, began today in Tashkent, Russian Turkestan. This organization was connected with the White Guards, and among its members were the wives of former generals and colonels, including Mme. Korniloff, wife of the former commander in chief of the Russian armies, who also was commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front.

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Bomb Plant Is Seized in Dublin City

(Continued from page one)

Monday they will probably be put to the Premier, despite his expressed hope that discussion would be avoided. The most important development will be the Sinn Féin decision regarding conferences. Ireland's foremost friends are urging the Sinn Féin to take advantage of the government's offer immediately, arguing that to show moderation is Ireland's surest way of checking the extremists on this side. The Westminster Gazette says: "Irishmen are politicians enough to know that the position of the Premier makes it necessary for him to pay regard to the reports that the Sinn Féin for any advance toward a peace settlement, and we hope they have good sense enough not to rate this part of his performance too high."

News items which consistently advocated force in settling the Irish problem now approve the Premier's policy, which indicates they believe coercion rather than conciliation will be used. The Morning Post says: "As we understand Lloyd George's policy, the proposed conferences are not to discuss amnesty for murderers and criminals, nor measures to be taken by the British government to enforce law, nor any matter connected with rebellion, but all these things are being covered by expressed determination of the government to suppress rebellion. The assumption is that the conference will deal solely with the future government of Ireland, and such discussion necessarily will be a matter of the Home Rule bill. That circumstance is another illustration of the fatuity of bringing forward the Home Rule bill under existing conditions."

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have now finished with Wrangel and the Poles, and are driving the Japanese into the sea. I understand that Japan has taken sixty days ago."

Mr. Vanderlip added at this point that the concession he has obtained from the Bolsheviks is still under Japanese military control and that as a protest against his deal with Lenin a squadron of Japanese warships was a hostile demonstration off the Kam-

## Reds Turn to Capital, View Of Vanderlip

(Continued from page one)

worth of goods. A syndicate for the latter purpose is to be formed.

"How does Russia expect to pay for these goods?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well," he said, "the Bolsheviks have about 600,000,000 rubles in gold and silver. They have platinum, flax, timber, pulp wood, oil and oil products, grain and \$50,000,000 worth of manganese ore ready for export. These are some of the things they can give in return for American goods."

Contingent Upon Reopening Trade

Vanderlip made it clear that his contract with the Soviet government were contingent upon the opening of trade with Soviet Russia by the United States.

"At Baku they have lakes filled with oil, ready for export," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are vast quantities of grain, flax and furs ready to be taken out of the country. The only thing necessary to do is to get the peasants to surrender their grain to the Soviet government."

"These reports are false," replied Mr. Vanderlip emphatically. "The peasants are only too anxious to hand over their products to the government, and they pay their taxes, too. Of course, the cities are a little hungry, but that is because it is difficult to get supplies from the interior of the country to the cities."

"In that case how can they be got out of the country?" was the next question.

"Well, the thing to do is to go and get them out," Mr. Vanderlip replied. "We must go there and put the railroads in shape."

"What are the conditions under which you are going to develop oil concessions?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Are you going to work on the Soviet or the American plan?"

"Well, they at first wished me to work under Soviet regulations," he replied. "I absolutely refused. After three days' negotiations I asked for my passports. Lenin then called a meeting of the Extraordinary Economic Council and later telephoned to the officials of the latter that Vanderlip had what he wanted. So we are able to conduct our business on the American plan, with regular American methods of management and we can take our labor from China, Cuba or anywhere else."

"So you are going to develop oil in the contract providing for absolute prohibition. Russia is dry all over, as you know. I know this very well because when I left with a bad cold in Moscow and had to get a bottle of liquor it was absolutely impossible for me to get it. Lenin, Leskama, Teichner and other high Bolshevik officials tried desperately to get it for me but couldn't until the whole situation became a huge joke."

"How would the Bolsheviks reconcile the concessions they gave you and the fact that they are willing to give to others with the principles of the Soviet system?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Well, all I know is that within the last thirty days, and while I was in London, they promulgated a series of laws making possible the granting of concessions such as mine," was Mr. Vanderlip's reply. "All I know is that Communism is on the decline and that there is not a single one of the laws passed three years ago now on the statute books. The Bolsheviks are changing from left to right, and in two more years there will not be a vestige of Communism left in Russia, except in the nationalization of mines, railways, gas and public utilities."

"The Russian people are working out their own destiny," said Mr. Vanderlip. "and they will not allow any foreign interference in their affairs. They have four million men under arms. I myself reviewed a regiment of shock troops, and I never saw a healthier or more enthusiastic body of men. Trotsky is a wonderful organizer and a man of great executive ability, but he is not a military genius. The parade was held in my honor."

"I was sorry to see American rifles and uniforms. The Russians have fought successfully America, England, France and Japan. They have